The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,861.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	„	72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under ..... Rs. 5 0
First insertion ..... „ 2 8
Second Ditto ..... „ 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto and 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Death.

CAMPBELL—March 5th, at Cumballa Hill, John Melfort Laing, infant son of Lieutenant Colonel E. Campbell, 83rd Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.

Marriage.

MAYNE—FORBES—March 5th, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Venerable Archdeacon Leigh Lye, assisted by the Rev. F. J. spring, Robert Graham Mayne, Esq., 1st Bombay Cavalry, acting Commandant of the Body Guard of His Excellency the Governor, to Helen Meta, daughter of Charles Henry Forbes, Esq., of Kinfairloch, Argyleshire.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundar, Muscut, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

Leave Bombay ..... 3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah.....21st & 4th,
„ Kurrachee	„ Bushire ....
„ Guadur	„ Linga .....
„ Muscat	„ Bunder Abbas.
„ Bunder Abbas.	„ Muscat.....
„ Linga	„ Guadur ....
„ Bushire	„ Kurrachee ...
Arrive Bussorah ...	Arrive Bombay ...

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, the 17th March, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on ..... 10th and 25th.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	19
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	
„ Galle		„ Colombo	27
„ Negapatam	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Pondicherry		„ Cochin	29
„ Madras	27	„ Calicut	30
„ Coconada	29	„ Cannanore	1
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Matthews, will sail for the above ports on MONDAY, the 16th March, at noon, calling at Ratnagherry and Vingoria on the voyage.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipto the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

Bombay, 5th March, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

HYDRABAD to sail about 6th April.

THE above A 1 Ship have splendid accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,

Bombay, 19th February 1868. Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "BOLINGBROKE," arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats immediately for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Norton will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck. ROBINSON & Co.,

Agents for Ship *Bolingbroke*.

Bombay, 19th February 1868.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED

DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS

are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson.	Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary.	Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet.	Phosphines

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

19A, Coleman Street, London.

N. B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of t New dyes on application.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best.—*Medical Review.*

Sold to quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it Sold in one-eight, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery thatabhinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles by the following Agents:—

Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Pestonjee Bhahan Brothers.
Surat.—Kassbhoy Hobatbhoy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Battgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co, Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall. Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre, Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—G. J. Pitera.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Fogge & Co.
Cape of GoodHope.—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Wilkinson) Bridge & Co.

370, Regent Street, London, W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Bamford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 12th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½	Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2	„ Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
½	„ Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1	„ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1	„ Fine Coloured do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1	„ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1	„ Coloured do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	(one) Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2	(two) Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2	(two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6	(six) Collars and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
	Apollo House.	1	Courier Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

KID GLOVES, "JUST LANDED."

LADIES' Best French Kid Gloves with two buttons in Straw and Grey.

LADIES' Best French White Kid Gloves with black backs.

LADIES' White Kid Gloves. "Make Jouvins."

GENTLEMEN'S Gloves in White, Straw, Grey, Light, and Dark Drabs.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Landed from Ship *Rutland*, from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned:—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
200 Cases Turpentine.
200 Barrels Rosin.
50 Boxes Clocks.
60 Tubs fresh Butter in Jars, 2½ pounds each.
50,000 Feet Deal boards.

B. F. FIELD, Jr.

NOTICE.—RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE BOTTLEBOE, late servant of HORMUSJEE COWASJEE and SONS, Parsee Merchants, having rendered his Accounts with all Books, Vouchers, &c., also a Receipt for his Power of Attorney (the original Power of Attorney as stated by him having been stolen in Bombay), has no further power or authority to transact business in the name of the above Firm, nor has he had power to do so since 1st of January 1866.

HORMUSJEE COWASJEE.

Peshawur, 17th February 1868.

BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

મુંબઈ રાયલ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

મુંબઈ રાયલ સ્પીનીંગ યેડ વીવીંગ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARES on which the arrears of Calls will not be paid within 14 days from the date hereof, with Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14 Apollo Street, shall be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

N. A. WADIA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Co.'s Office, No. 14 Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th February 1868.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell in may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER India

NOTICE.—MUNICIPAL LOAN ON THE SECURITY OF THE HOUSE-RATE.

The Bench of Justices have, with the sanction of Government, authorized a loan for Drainage and other works under the provisions of Sections 254, 255, and 256 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

The amount of the Loan is eleven lakhs and thirty thousand rupees.

The House-rate is the security offered for the loan.

By Section 253 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Corporation may borrow to the extent of ten times the average annual sum collected during the last three years.

The average annual revenue from the House-rate, 1865 to 1867 inclusive, has been 7,82,000. The Corporation could thus borow 78 lakhs on the House-rate.

The House-rate is at present unencumbered.

The rate of interest is 6 per cent. payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year.

The Currency of the Loan will be twenty years.

The Municipal Commissioner hereby invites tenders for the said Loan in sums of not less than Rupees 500 or for multiples thereof.

Tenders should be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras, for a deposit of ten per cent. of the amount tendered, and be sealed and superscribed "Municipal Loan," and submitted to the Controller of Municipal Accounts not later than 1 P. M. on the 14th March 1868.

If the tender be accepted the deposit will be taken in part of the amount specified therein, but if the residue of the amount tendered be not paid on or before the 14th April 1868, the deposit will be forfeited.

The deposits on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender.

For the loan now advertised Promissory Loan Notes as per Form A will be issued for Rs. 500 each, and can be transferred by endorsement as per Form B.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 14th February, 1868.

A

Form of Mortgage.

No.

By virtue of the Bombay Municipal Act II. of 1865, we, the Justices, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 500 paid to us to the credit of Municipal fund for the City of Bombay by for the purposes of the said Act, do grant and assign unto the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives and assigns, such proportion of the House-rate as the said sum of Rupees 500 doth or shall bear to the whole sum, which is or shall be borrowed upon the credit of the said rate to hold to the said heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, and assigns from this day until the said sum of Rs. 500, with interest at six per cent. per annum, for the same shall be fully paid and satisfied (the principal sum to be repaid at the end of twenty years from the date hereof, and in the meantime interest thereon to be payable half-yearly on 30th June and 31st December of each year) under our Corporate seal this day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty .

B

Form of Transfer of Mortgage.

I (or we) A B transfer the within security to C D or his order for Rs. value received. (Signed) A. B.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Notice dated 6th ultimo, inviting Tenders for a Municipal Loan on the security of the House-rate, it is hereby further notified that the Interest due on the Municipal Debentures will, if desired, be made payable at any of the other Presidencies, or in London at the exchange of two shillings per rupee. ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., Merchants and General Dealers, Sudder Bazaar, Mukuttoo, Abyssinia.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

ARE COMING.

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS' ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND DIVIDEND of 5) FIVE PER CENT. is payable to Creditors on this Estate, whose Claims have been adjusted and admitted.

RUTTONJEE D. LOWJEE,
Manager to the Trustees.

22, Church Street, 4th March 1868.

28, MEADOW STREET.

MRS. GODFREY'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS FOR THE RACES.

Ladies' and Gents' white, dark, and light colored Kid Gloves, New Bonnets, Hats, &c.

MRS. GODFREY, MILLINER, &c.,
28, MEADOW STREET, 6th FEBRUARY 868.

A LARGE STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND AND NEW GOODS BY EVERY MAIL.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & JEWELLERS,
22, APOLLO STREET,

PHOTOGRAPHS in all the newest styles taken daily at the Studio in Apollo Street from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and earlier by appointment.

Ladies and Gentlemen attended at their own Bungalows for Groups, Views, &c., without any extra charge.

Lockets, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Charms, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Alberts and other Guard Chains, of first Class quality and make, also Carte de Visite and other Albums for 2 and 4, Cartes de Visite on a page. A large collection of views, groups, and characters C. D. V. are always open for inspection.

Ladies and Gentlemen purchasing any articles of Jewellery from L. & W. that will carry a Photo., will have the same taken and inserted free of charge.

A CARD.—EUROPEAN REFRESHMENT ROOM AND BOARDING HOUSE,—Kalpadavie Road, left hand side going up, next to the Imperial Press.—A highly desirable resort for sea-faring people, and Europeans in general.

Breakfast., Tiffins (*Curries*), Dinners, and Suppers served up on the shortest notice.

The Viands of the very best quality.

Mariners of every grade can, at all times, secure berths, through the assistance of the Proprietor, who is in a position to command information, at a moment's notice, of what number and description of hands are required by vessels in Harbour. Service of this nature will be rendered only to such as patronize the Refreshment Room and Boarding House. The Proprietor has shipped several men since the opening of the House.

Inspection of the Premises earnestly requested.

☞ EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

THOMAS EDWARD DeCRUZ, Proprietor.

Prize Medal Exhibition, 1862.—*Class* 26.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, & CO., PRINTING-INK MANUFACTURERS, GRAVEL LANE, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Ink for Newspapers, Machine or Press, per lb.	...	1s, 3d., 1s. 6d.
„ for Jobs, per lb.	...	1s. 3d. 1s 6d.
„ for Book-work, per lb.	...	1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d.
„ for superior Book-work	...	3s., 4s.
„ for Woodcuts, per lb.	...	[5s., 7s. 6d.
„ for Woodcuts extra fine	...	10s'
Coloured Inks, per lb.	...	3s., 4s., 5s.
„ fine, per lb.	...	7s. 6d., 10s.
Copper-plate Ink, per lb.	...	3s., 4s.
Lithographic Ink, per lb.	...	3s., 5s., 8s., 12s.
Varnish, per gallon	...	12s., 15s., 20s.

Messrs Parsons, Fletcher, and Co., having directed their attention to the improvement of their finer Inks, flatter themselves that for ease in working, clearness of impression, depth of colour, and brilliancy of effect they are now unrivalled. Their Inks for Common Work are also very superior in quality, and can be made suitable for every variety of climate.

☞ Export orders will receive the most prompt attention.

THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED. REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866, WITH LIMITED LIABILITY.

Capital One Crore of Rupees in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each With Power to Increase up to two Crores. First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each.

DIRECTORS.

Archibald Duncan Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.,
Ahmedboy Hubibhoy, Esq.,
A. J. Macdonald, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Henry Maxwell, Esq., of Messrs. Finlay Scott & Co.
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Jamsetjee Nasik, Esq.

W. Nicol, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.
(With Power to increase up to Ten in Number.)

Solicitors.—Messrs. Rimington, Hore & Langley.
Secretary and Treasurer.—
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.—W. Fraser, Esq.

This Bank has been formed to take the place of the Bank of Bombay, to take over the Treasury and other Government accounts, and for the transaction generally of Banking business within the strict limits prescribed by the amended Charter of the old Bank, under Act XV. of 1866, and which have been repeated in the Memorandum of Association of this Company.

The Government of Bombay is a shareholder in the Bank, and the articles of association provide for a separate and continuous audit by Government Officers.

The Company is distinct in every way from the old Bank of Bombay, and in cover of all accounts taken over from the old Bank will receive cash and the most approved Bankers' Securities only, such as Government paper and guaranteed Indian Railway Stock.

The Bank will commence business on the 14th January 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN STUART,
For Secretary & Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES, with estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.

Price in Bombay, Rs. 10. *To Outstations*, Rs. 10½ *Cash*

London—Virtue & Co.; Calcutta—Lepage & Co.; Bombay—Gibsson & Woodhall, and *Dufter Askhara* Press; Madras Higginbotham; Lahore—W. Nockell & Co.; Agra—*Delhi Gazette Press*; Moolitan—Dadabhoy Manockjee.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(From the Friend of India, Dec. 26, 1867.)

The question of the development of productive industry in India has been often discussed, but beyond this discussion little progress has been made. . . . This exhaustive work by Mr. P. R. Cola, lately a Bombay cotton manufacturer, does justice to the question. . . . He goes fully and systematically into the various branches of industry, and discusses every point connected with each from the cotton plants to the bale in the Manchester market. Jute and silk get the full attention due to them; the bleaching, dyeing and printing calico, the manufacture of sugar, paper, oil and oil-cake, timber mills, and iron foundries, corn mills and coal mines, factory, and workshop, buildings, and agricultural implements, are all treated in detail. He takes a very hopeful view of the industrial future of the East, and by a judicious arrangement of facts and statistics commands attention and difference to his pleas. . . . Mr Cola's view of the future of oriental commerce is sound. . . . The book is beautifully illustrated with engravings of machinery and plans in Messrs. Virtue and Co's usual clear style.

(From the Indian Mirror, Jan. 15, 1868.)

There breathes in the whole work a spirit of good feeling and a real interest in the cause of India and the East. No pains have been spared to render it a work of as much practical utility as his possible in so difficult a compass, so as to prove, as the author himself says, "a useful industrial, hand-book." To increase its importance has a hand-book of manufactures, towards the end of the book have been added forms of lease of ground for building factories, forms of agreement with mechanics, and some general hints on factories relating to estimate, for conducting factories, cost, packing, freight and insurance, and erection of machinery, building factories and general management. . . . It is believed and earnestly hoped that the remarks on the facilities and advantages of introducing improved machinery in some of the manufactures for articles of daily and extensive consumption as set forth in the work under notice will not be lost upon our wealthy countrymen.

(From the Native Opinion, January 19, 1868.)

The object of this book we are told is to point out how to develope productive industry in India, and although at the first blush, the design appears too ambitious for mere paper demonstrations, yet as we go through the body of the work, we feel ourselves under safe guidance . . . The book also contains much valuable information on coal mines in India, Iron foundries and workshops, Timber and corn Mill and on Agricultural machinery. . . . Our system of education tails learnedly of awakening and "an intellectual vital soul in the nation;" but we may well question the utility and value of the so-called awakening when we find it taking no cognisance whatever of the development of the natural resources of the country. . . . The book is written in a neat, business-like style, and is entirely free from attempts at essay writing.

(From the Bombay Builder, Feb. 1868.)

This work brings within the compass of a single volume much important information on a variety of subjects connected with reproductive commercial industry. . . . The work abounds with illustrations very creditably executed. . . . Cotton statistics are considered, plans and estimates of the various factories are given, and the state of the trade both in England and India are discussed. . . . If any man can be found who should do for agriculture what Mr. Cola has endeavoured to do for manufacture, he would deserve well of the people of India. . . . Passing, however, to the immediate object of Mr. Cola's book, we offer the author our hearty congratulations on what he has achieved. His has been a work of vast labour to obtain, compile, arrange, and set forth the various manufacturing processes described in the book, has been by no means an easy task, and remembering that the author is the chief portion of whose life has been spent in India, he has succeeded very admirably in his undertaking. As a preliminary work of reference for those who may desire to establish steam factories in India for the purpose of manufacture, the book will be found a useful guide.

(From the London Mechanics' Magazine, Nov., 1867.)

Mr. Cola, in all cases has adopted his plans of mills and factories to the peculiar requirements of the country, and has based his estimates in many instances upon actual invoices, whilst in others his information comes from the manufacturing districts. . . . ant what he does profess to do, and what he really does in a most efficient manner, is to give capitalists, commercial men, and manufacturers an excellent industrial guide book, applicable not only to India and the East, but to other countries. The general reader, too, will find much to interest him in the introductory chapter by which each section is preceded, . . . In short Mr Cola has taken every pains to make his book as useful as possible. . . . We hope his book will be as successful in developing the productive industry of India as he has been in showing how it may be accomplished.

CHESSON & WOODHALL

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW No. 91, on Malabar Hill, from the 15th of March next, now occupied by R. T. Reid, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. For Rent and other particulars apply to JEYSINGBHOY RUTHEESING, Fort, Bazaar Gate, No. 57.

TO LET.—ROOMS IN GRANT BUILDINGS.—The two houses in Forbes Street, next to Messrs BENNETT & Co.

The house No. 6, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. Stabling near the Elphinstone Circle,—Apply to REMINGTON and Co. Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO BE LET. an airy substantial BUNGALOW, situated in Camatepoora Bazaar Street, near the Byculla Hotel, with Stable attached. Water Pipes are laid in all suitable places.

For Rent and further particulars apply to Messrs HEERALALL & Co., at their Office No. 6 Rampart Row

WANTED.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply, with Testimonials, to the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Lieutenant R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Collectorates.

Surat, 1st March 1868.

NOTICE.—Required for Service at Zoola, Abyssinia, Twelve Native ENGINEERS of 3rd Class.

Applications, forwarding Copies of Testimonials to be addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine.

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 20th February, 1868.

NOTICES.

IRON SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION) —A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS, amounting to Rs. 275 per SHARE, will be payable at the Office of Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents for the Liquidators, on and after the 5th March.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables, Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthoo Hibrary.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Cargesmoderate. Terms cash in advance.

NOTICE

PRIVATE BOARDING AND LODGING.

TRAVELLERS arriving at Kurrachee, will find all the conveniences of a well-regulated Boarding House, together with the comforts of a Private Home, at the house newly established and centrally situated, No 4, Victoria Street, opposite the Artillery Lines. Arrangements made for the landing of Passengers and the clearance of luggage, on receipt of a telegram or letter.

Kurrachee, Camp, 1st January 1868.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th instant, on account of the HOLI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. I. and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
OTTO MÜLLER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India, (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited)
EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

Bombay, 4th March 1868.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists so 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,

BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

☞ Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

CARR BROTHERS

TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS,

HABIT MAKERS,

SOLA HAT MANUFACTURERS,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Have a stock of every description of material, selected by their London firm, with an intention to surpass in quality and design that of any other house in India.

COATINGS.

Comprising Diagonal Stripes, Check and Fancy Silk mixed in all the newest patterns, and of unexceptionable quality not to be surpassed in England.

Paramattas, Alpaccas, Camlets, Flannels, &c. &c.

TROUSERINGS.

Our stock exceeds 20,000 yards, and is well worthy of an inspection. It comprises every description of Factures Color, and design; and our Trousers being cut and made under the strict superintendence of a thoroughly competent man, Gentlemen may rely upon superior fit and workmanship.

DRILLS.

Without exception, the largest assortment in India, in white and all colours, plain and fancy, and warranted to be of pure Linen.

American and Kakee Drills.

WAISTCOATINGS.

Marsalla, Diamond Quilting, White Commodore, Duck Imperial Drills, and a large variety of fancy Waistcoatings.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS

Beg to annex a List of Goods just received per ex *Baroda*.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

In all the newest shape and latest fashions.
BEST QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
EX QUALITY BLACK SILK HATS.
LOW CROWNED BLACK SILK HATS.
BEST QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
EX QUALITY DRAB SHELL HATS.
LOW CROWNED DRAB SHELL HATS.
DRAB AND BLACK FANCY FELT HATS in all the latest styles.

THE CLANSMAN BONNET.
THE GLENGARY Do.
THE BALMORAL Do.

SILK SCARFS.

Fancy Gauze Windsor.
„ Coloured Eglinton.
„ Glace Eglinton.
„ Scotch Cambric Eglinton.
The Fancy Windsor.
„ Ring Scarf.
The Washing Silk Scarf.
Check Twill Scarf.
Plain Colored Zephyr.
Tartan Scarfs.
Striped Ottawan; and
Black and White and Fancy Dress Ties.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Some very elegant Embroidered, Worked, and Frilled Fronts for Dress Shirts, ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 18 each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Saxony Flannel Shirts.
Silk and Wool Shirts.
Angola Shirts.
Tweed Shirts.
All Wool Shirts.
London made Shirts.
India Gauze under Shirts.

COLLARS.

The Oxford.	The Challenge.
„ Improved Carlton.	„ Daisy.
„ Opera	„ Hyde Park.
„ Grosvenor.	„ Olympic.
„ Cavalier.	„ Colonial; and
„ Persigny.	„ Continental.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Florence White Kid.
Piquet Drabs and Slates.
Drab Buckskin Tilbury.
White do. do.

PRINTED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS

From Rs. 14

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Subscribed Capital	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr.		
2,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,850 prshare
1,015,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	83 @ 84 p.s.
1,000,000	400	370	....	Ditto Ditto New	3 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Commercial Bank	160 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	56 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
400,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India Australia & China	185 per share.
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	6 per share.
700,000	250	250	....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	35 p ct prem
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	100	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	17
5,750,000	200	1,000	9	London & China Bk.	184 p.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	Madras Bank	42 p. ct.
				National Bank of India	129
500,000	250	150	12	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p.s
5,000,000	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	84 p. s
	250	100	....	Guzerat Bank	65 pl.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

....	100	100	13	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,000,000	100	130	....	Financial Asso. of India and China	38½ p. sha

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,5 0	....	Bombay Ship Co.	2,300 per share
240,000	2,500	2,500	25	I. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	875 per share
400,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co.	2,525 per share
100,000	5,000	2,500	....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,500 per share
100,000	200	200	....	Virgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	125 per share
	300	300	2 0	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	160 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,00	5,200	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	650 per share
3,81,000	1,000	1,000	30 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	675 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	70 sh.
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co.	170 per share
100,000	5,000	1,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	680 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p.	Port Canning	325 per share
2,15,0,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co.	950 per share

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rates
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s 11 13/16 to 1d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s 0 to 2s. 0½d.
Calcutta	Straight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99.
China	60 ays' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Do.'s	1835-36	90½
" " " "	1842-43	
" " " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1858-57	108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-55	103½
Five and a half per cent.		110½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England No 08	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 220
Mexican Dollars	" 210
German Crowns	" 223
Five-Franc Pieces	" 198-8
Bar Silver	" 15-1
Gold Leaf	" 10-9
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 5TH MARCH, 1868.

			PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee	Old		150 to 155
Akote			
Khandeish			145 to 150
Barsee			
Dhollera			165 to 170
Bhowuggur			
Broach			155 to 170
Verzavul			180 to 185
Vingorla			190 to 195
Comptа			160 to 165
Dharwar Sea-ginned			175 to 180
Oomrawuttee	New		185 to 187
Akote			
Broach			195 to 205
Dholleru			190 to 195
Bhowuggur			

Ready Sales ... 700 Candies.
For delivery ... 1,500 "
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 6.

Gibout, Surgeon, 25th B. R. A., on sick leave, from Mecan Meer.
Forbes, Brigadier General, Staff, on leave, from Nugger Shahdhan.
Shaldham, Lieutenant Colonel, 108th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Gallwey, Staff Surgeon Major, on duty, from Poona.
Seton, Lieutenant, R. E., on duty, from Deesa.
Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Smyth, Surgeon, 102nd Regiment, on sick leave from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 6.

Astley, Captain, Inspector of Musketry, on duty, to Poona.
Bell, Colonel, R. F., on duty, to Poona.
Stoaman, Captain, R. H. A., on duty, to Kamp'ee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—6TH MARCH.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10
" Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5
By Overland Route	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 10
To China	No business.	
" Mauritius		

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Mar. 6	Clanmerdien	Thomas	Aden Feb. 12.
	Sattara (s)	Beyts	Annesley Bay, Feb. 15
	Futty Sultan	Grant	Annesley Bay, Feb. 15
	Derbyshire	Williams	Liverpool, Nov. 19.
	King of Algeria	Curphey	Aden, Feb. 12.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Mar. 6	Berbia	Baug	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer *Delhi*, White, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Beautres*, McCulloch, to China.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Oberon*, to Liverpool.
Steamer *China*, to China.

POSTAL NOTICES

EXPIRATION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for fully prepaid letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona he Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the S. E. and G. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and dunghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena, Muscat, Persian Gulf, Jeddah, Aden, Zanzibar, Bombay, Kurrachee	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Bussorah, Bushire, Muscat, Kurrachee, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	18 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

BANDRY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs	20 Tolahs 100 Tolahs	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding 30	0 4	0 8	0 12
" 900	0 8	1 0	1 8
" 1200	0 12	1 8	2 4
" 1500	1 0	2 0	3 0
Above 1200	1 4	2 8	3 12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th instant, on account of the HOLEE HOLIDAYS.
A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY commenced business as MERCHANTS, under the style of MILLER, BARKER & Co.
THOMAS MILLER,
FRANCIS BARKER.
Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 7th March 1868

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—A MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the Offices of the London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited), on WEDNESDAY the 11th March, ins ant, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving Accounts showing the progress made in the liquidation of the Company's affairs.
A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—A SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of TWO HUNDRED RUPEES per SHARE, will be payable to the Shareholders on and after WEDNESDAY, 11th March, on application to the undersigned, at the Offices of the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.
Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application.
A. E. ASHLEY, Liquidator,
Western Insurance Company.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given to parties concerned that the PARTNERSHIP in the works of the Tramway of H. H. the Gaicowar of Baroda, which existed between the undersigned and DHUNJEEBHAEE JEWAJEE DOSAYEE, of Grant Road, Bombay, was DISSOLVED with mutual consent and with the sanction of the Baroda Government, and that all past and future responsibility of the same transferred to the said DHUNJEEBHAEE JEWAJEE DOSAYEE.—Vide Document of the 11th October 1867.
VISNU BALWANT.

LOST, some say BURKED, in the purlieus of a well known court of Bombay, TWIN PROPOSALS of Messrs. MICHAEL SHAW STEWART and BELLASIS, produced at the Meeting of Subscribers to the Civil Fund, on the 23rd September 1867. The undersigned, who has suffered grievously through this mishap, is dying to present to anybody who will give him such information as may assuage his feelings, especially in the matter of the supposed atrocity, on calf skin, in a gilt frame, with Photograph of the author neatly pasted on it, his circular apology of the 22nd January.
N. B.—No Trustee need apply.
G. W. ELLIOT.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "DERBYSHIRE," from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain WILLIAMS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.
Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be sent to our Office for countersignature.
ROBINSON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners, Ship *Derbyshire*.
Bombay, 6th March 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOAO JOZE FERNANDES has contracted with JOZE BALTAZAR HENRIQUES and JOZE MIGUEL DE SA, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Ja A. DE SA, to sell all that piece of ground or cart, called Patell Bahag, with the dwelling-house and outhouses standing thereon, and a moiety of a well, situate at Lower Mahim, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 296 and 297, and by the Collector of assessment under No. 654; and bounded on the east and north by public passages, on the west by the cart of Dhurma Zaboor Patell, and on the south by the cart of Ramjee Dhurma Patell. All persons having claim upon the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise are required to make the same known to Messrs. DALLAS & COMPANY, Purchasers' Solicitors, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 6th day of March 1868.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company in the Elphinstone Circle on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 12, noon, for the purpose of considering, and if so determined, passing the following resolutions:—
1st.—That the Secretaries and Treasurers be, and they are hereby, authorised to distribute the sum of Rs. 350 per Share to the members of the Company out of the Reserve Fund and paid-up Capital of the Company in the proportion of Rs. 140 per Share from the Reserve Fund and Rs. 350 per Share from the paid-up Capital.
2nd.—That Clause XX. of the Articles of Association be amended by striking out the words "*by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay*," and by inserting "*by a voluntary or such other liquidation as may be determined on.*"
by order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 6th March 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

MESSRS. R. FELL & SON have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Bank of India to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously disposed of by private contract) on the premises, on the Thirty-first day of March, at 12 o'clock noon—A House lately belonging to Govind Hurry Walekur, now an Insolvent under Act 28 of 1865, and situated at Poona, in the Sookroowar Peth (Grain Market Lane), admeasuring 100 feet in length and in breadth 47 feet on the one side, and 66 feet on the other side, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on or towards the east by a public road, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by a narrow lane and the property of Rojadgood, and on or towards the south by a public road and the property of Nurrotum Jugjeewundass, and which said premises are registered in the Books (Mookki No. 202). The Trustees under Act 23 of 1865 of the Insolvent Govind Hurry Walekur concur in this sale and will join in the conveyance of the property. A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid at the time of sale. The remainder of the purchase money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer &c. to be defrayed by purchaser. For further particulars apply to Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Poona; Mr. GUNNESH WASSUDEW, Pleader, Poona; the LIQUIDATORS BANK OF INDIA, Bombay; or to Mr. W. ADAMS, Managing Trustee of the Estate of Govind Hurry Walekur, High Court, Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.—SUIT No. 893 of 1867.
The National Bank of India, Limited ..... *Plaintiffs.*
vs.
Hajee Abdool Latiff Kadoo ..... *Defendant.*
It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on THURSDAY, the 19th day of March, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 3rd day of March instant in the above suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction in the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the undermentioned moveable property of the abovenamed defendant:—
All that the ship or vessel called "Fez Robanee" with her tackle and all her appurtenances thereto, being the property of the defendant, and at present lying in Bombay Harbour, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 5,965.11.9 for debt, and the sum of Rs. 300 for costs, which said debt and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 6,265 11.9. The sale will extend only to the Right, Title, and Interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.
For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.
ANDREW HAY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, March, 1868.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATION.
The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisement, on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passenger, on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.
Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" IS *Published every Saturday Evening.*
THE "BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW" OF TO-DAY WILL CONTAIN
LEADING ARTICLES:—
I.—Earl Derby.
II.—Prayer and Fasting.
III.—Sir Charles Trevelyan's views for an Afghan policy.
IV.—Uriah Heap.
V.—The Art Exhibition.
THE WEEK.
LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.
LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION, EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.
COMMENTS ON THE WEEK.
WITH ALL
THE COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING & MILITARY NEWS OF THE WEEK.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1855, and in the matter of HUGH BOWIE MACCULLOCH, of Bombay, Merchant, and HARRY JOHN, of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, Merchant, who lately traded and carried on business in partnership under the style or firm of MACCULLOCH, JOHN & COMPANY.
JAMES JOSEPH CURNIN, Petitioner.
Upon hearing Mr. PIGOT, of Counsel for the Petitioner, and upon reading the Petition of the said JAMES JOSEPH CURNIN, presented and verified on the 6th day of March 1868, and the exhibit annexed thereto, I do order that the said JAMES JOSEPH CURNIN be authorised to complete the liquidation in India of this Estate by transmitting the remainder of the Assets in his hands, (after paying thereout the expenses still due in India) to Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of Liverpool, and Mr. ALEXANDER THOMSON, of Bombay, now in Europe, the Trustees in England of the trust deed mentioned in the said Petition, and thereafter to close and file his final account as Trustee of this Estate under Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause shall be shown to the contrary to me in my Chambers on TUESDAY, the 24th day of March, instant, at a quarter to eleven of the clock in the forenoon. And I direct that this Order be forthwith advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in two daily English and in two Vernacular Newspapers.—Dated 6th March 1868.
JOSEPH ARNOULD.
MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for Petitioner.

THE ART EXHIBITION.
PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK.
TO-DAY.—From 7 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 6-30 P. M. Admission Rs. 1; Children half price; or by Season Ticket.
J. GRIFFITHS,
Honorary Secretary.
SEASON TICKETS, Rs. 5.

ART EXHIBITION.—MONDAY the 9th, from 7 to 12 A.M. Pupils from Government Schools on payment of 4 annas per head.
TUESDAY the 10th, from 7 to 12 A.M. Pupils from Private and Charity Schools; on payment of 4 annas per head in the case of Children from Private Schools, and free in the case of Charity Schools.
WEDNESDAY the 11th, from 7 to 12 A. M. Admission to Girls' Schools on the same conditions as those stated above.
N.B.—Children must be accompanied by their masters or other responsible persons. No Children under 8 years of age can be admitted.
J. GRIFFITHS, Hon. Secretary.
Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5th March 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

THE European community evince some thoughtlessness in their complaints against the Indian Government for not developing the resources of this country in a more vigorous manner. They altogether forget that the state of the interior is not wealthy: that many large provinces have hardly recovered from the effects of the long misrule which ended with the Peshwa's government, and that increased taxation on foreign commerce would, especially in the present time of depression, be only doing injury to trade. While we contrast the progress of England with the sluggishness of trade we are too apt to forget the difference between the means of the two Governments. A sad succession of miserable incidents is now beginning to teach reformers that there is plenty to be done at home where the questions connected with the Fenian conspiracies, the irish Church, and Irish tenant-right are still unsettled. All classes of politicians are gradually learning that the revenues of the Church are public property and ought to be employed in promoting the true welfare of the country. Even Archbishop Trench, the head of the Irish establishment, has been forced to a new and peculiar argument. Admitting that the Church is a theological advantage to only about ten per cent. of the people, he urges that it has a claim on Government, because every clergyman, being dependent financially on the English rule, is certain to uphold the English interest. Like our Collectors and Judges scattered all over the Mofussil, they will watch vigilantly against sedition and assist in maintaining order because they would be the first to suffer in a rebellion. The worthy prelate does not seem to have considered that a few active magistrates and clever policemen or a a troop of irregular cavalry would do this work much better and without soiling their cloth. He can hardly have forgotten the somewhat scandalous case of a Rev. Mr. Morritt who went to Skibereen to collect a tithe on some potatoes, and seeing the people making resistance, ordered the troop of infantry who attended him, to fire, when twenty-nine of the peasantry fell dead. This was a fine example of the Church militant. But our object is not to criticise the behaviour of individual priests or prelates but to direct attention to the want of results. Hundreds of thousands of pounds are expended every year on an establishment which makes no converts, and does no real good in proportion to the money. Hard-worked officers in India, anxious to make roads and tanks and to set up schools in their districts, must often have reflected with much bitterness that no funds are forthcoming for these useful purposes, while lakhs of rupees are frittered away at home from generation to generation. Were the State endowments in England in the hands of the Government it would perhaps have done its fair share in providing for the expenses of the Abyssinian war or the Sultan's Ball. We are in the habit of grumbling at the high rate of pay awarded to the holders of certain appointments, quite ignoring the fact of this being the only way in which an Indian officer is rewarded for his many years of work in a dangerous climate, and at the expense of all his home prospects. It should be remembered that there are no sinecures in India from the Governorship downwards, excepting perhaps certain appointments connected with the inspection of cotton. This is a very different state of things to the immemorial customs of England. Most University men are aware that it is not absolutely necessary to do any more good in the world after getting a feilowship. We all of us are well acquainted with the temptations which often induce lazy, incapable, and godless men to enter the Church. Here again the Indian official may well exclaim against the inequality of wealth in the two countries. We can understand him wishing vainly that every village in his district had the same fund as forms the stipends of a country-vicar, who often gets the work done by a curate for only £80 a year and pockets the rest. A glance at a Clergy list will show what we mean. The monthly revenue of the ecclesiastic in any one county of average size would about equal the annual expenditure on public works in any of the dnormous mofussil districts. We particularly instance the spiritual provision for the county of Cambridge, as any one may test our accuracy by reference to the University Calendar. The incumbent of the small village of Balsham receives £1,100; the livings of Chatteris, Downham, Littleport, Newton, Sutton, and Soham are worth from £1,100 to £1,642 each. Upwell, a town of hardly 6,000 inhabitants, has to pay £3,855 to its Rector, while a place called Doddington affords the enormous yearly revenue of £7,306, which is about double the pay of a Judge of the High Court and greater than the salary of a Member of Council. It is curious but pleasant to notice that most of these big places are held by Clergymen of the same name as the patron; this at least shows that the patrons are better than those infidels who make no provision for their own families. With all these huge endowments expended on a small fenny county where there is no large town, we might expect great good to be done in the way of morality and education. Yet half of the population are unable to read: they live as closely packed together at night as herrings in a barrel: of course illegitimacy is common, and the disclosures regarding the treatment of women by the gang-masters of those parts are very discreditable to every one, parsons, gang-masters, women, and men too. Yet all this goes on close to the spires and towers of Cambridge, where clergy, in the fledged or budding stage are as common as water-hens in a mofussil tank. If these funds which support them could be made part of our Imperial or Local Revenues, what a vast amount of good might be done in India! There would then no longer be mention of people dying of fever for want of hospitals and medicines, of villagers having to walk a league every morning and evening to get drinking-water, of dhurmsalas remaining unroofed till an additional sum of money could be budgeted for, after the monsoon. In spite of the constant grumbling which the shabbiest European in this coun... is so fond of, we believe the results of our Government are quite proportioned to the finances at their disposal. And in regard to the moral progress of the people, there can be no doubt that the energy and straightforward conscientiousness of the district officials have effected results which will bear comparison with those of any European country, and which are quite wonderful if compared with the small number of officers employed. It is a painful fact, but still a true one, that almost any zillah in this country has improved more than Cambridgeshire, where the one side of the picture shows the ancient University, the patrons, and the clergy; and the other displays a squalid population, addicted to the lowest animal pleasures, where nobody endeavours really, or pretends, to fit the labourer for any higher end in life.

SWINDLING IN CONNECTION WITH THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

A NEFARIOUS and systematic course of swindling, in connection with the Administrator General's department, has just been discovered by Mr. Henry Bayley, police superintendent. Mr. Bayley happened to be appointed a member of a committee for the purpose of adjusting claims against a deceased friend of his—the chief engineer of the Fire Brigade—previous to the balance of the deceased's property being handed over to the Administrator General for final disposal on behalf of the deceased's heirs. The deceased had some very neat articles of furniture which were all well known to Mr. Bayley, and when the same passed from the Administrator General's establishment to the rooms of the auctioneer for sale, Mr. Bayley, who was interested in seeing how his deceased friend's furniture went off, attended the sale. But he found instead of his friend's furniture a quantity of old ricketty things put in its place and sold under the name of his friend's kit. Several articles were not sent to the auction room at all but taken over by some covetous functionary of the Administrator General's Office at a mere nominal price. Some of the rubbish Mr. Bayley of course bought, with a view to producing the same in evidence against the villains who, probably for a series of years, have been plundering in a similar way the distant relatives of Europeans who die in this country. It is well that this base system of rascality has been detected, and we hope the perpetrators of it will meet with their full deserts.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 5TH MARCH.

The Bank of Bengal has to-day increased its rates of discount by a half per cent. on private bills, Government promissory notes, and on accepted drafts or bills of local banks.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. *Oriental*, (Transport No. 125), Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, arrived in harbour last night at 10 o'clock from Annesley Bay. She left the Bay on 19th February, with the transport ship *Canova* in tow, for Barbereh; arrived at Barbereh on the 22nd, left on the same date for Aden, arrived at Aden on the 23rd, waited there for the Mails till the 26th, and left on that date with the Mails. Her only passenger is Captain Merriman, Bengal Engineers.

BOMBAY.

THE Small Cause Court was closed yesterday on account of the Hoolee holidays, and will not be opened till Tuesday next.

THERE will be Divine Service on board the *Queen of the Lake* tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock, and on board the *Tempest*, lying at Butcher's Island, at 3 P. M.

THE Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday fined a Mussulman named Fuckeer Mahomed in the sum of Rs. 50, for driving a vehicle in a rash and negligent manner.

ON the information of about six different parties, the acting Senior Magistrate yesterday granted warrants for the apprehension of a Bhattia named Raghoo Damjee, on a charge of cheating.

THE Turkish branch of the Indo-European Telegraph was on the 5th instant reported right to Constantinople; the Egyptian line was right; and the Persian line interrupted beyond Teheran.

DOONGUR MOORAR, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday fined by the acting Senior Magistrate in the sum of twenty rupees, for driving a vehicle otherwise than on the left side of the road at Kalbadevie, and thereby damaging the carriage of Mr. J. Cleary, solicitor. Half of the fine was ordered to be paid to the complainant.

A GENERAL meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Shipowing Association, Limited, in liquidation, was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Association, Mr. M. R. De Quadros in the chair. The report of the liquidators since the last meeting, and the balance sheet up to the 31st December 1867, were read and adopted. A vote of thanks to the liquidators and to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

A SEAMAN'S GRIEVANCE.—The following letter was addressed to a Magistrate of Police by a seaman of the British ship *Peruvian*:—
"Your Honor—Sir, I requested of the captain to see a magaystrate but he told me that he would not let me see a magaystrate, and if I asked to see one he would lock me upon bread and water, and I wish to your Sir very much, for I am very ill-trated.—Your humble servent,
FRANCIS BRANIGAN."

PROGRAMME of music to be played at Colaba by the band of the 108th Regiment, this evening:—
March ..... "Achilles" ..... Foller.
Waltz ..... "The Pretty Bird" ... Coote.
Selection ... "Lucrezia Borgia ... Donizetti.
Quadrille ... "Morgano ..... Hutel.
Galop ..... "Forward" ... ... Kuhner.

ON the application of Mr. Cooper, made on behalf of the Bank of Hindustan before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Westropp yesterday, it was directed (Mr. White consenting on behalf of the Eastern Financial Association) that the order of the 27th September confirming the compromise of the debts of the Eastern Financial, be amended by referring in it to the affidavits made in the matter of the European Assurance Society as being read in the matter of this appeal.

KOONDLIC WITTOO and Chimnajee Bhoojunrao were yesterday charged before the Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with the theft of two gold neck chains and two gold rings, of the aggregate value of Rs. 336, and Rs. 130 in cash, belonging to one Succaram Ramjee. After the examination of several witnesses, His Worship committed the first prisoner, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court; and the second prisoner, against whom there was no evidence whatever, was discharged.

THE following passengers will proceed today per P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Delhi*, Captain C. A. White, to Aden and Suez:—

For Marseilles.

Mr. M. Coghlan, Major Mason,
Mrs. R. Young, Mrs. Proctor-Sims,
Colonel J. Young, Mr. W. M. Salmon,
Major J. A. Moore, " W. Duncan,
Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Price, " Lodge,
Captain T. C. Hincks, Mrs. Moffett,
Lieut. and Mrs. Stiffe, " Harris,
Mr. D. J. Guzder, Mr. H. B. Henley.
Mr. H. P. Bennett.

For Southampton.

Mrs. Biggs. Mr. R. S. Salkeld.
Mr. E. A. Keatinge.

For Suez.

Lieut. B. J. Parsons, Mr. C. M. de Wahl,
Mr. Belingame, " Brodie
" Robertson, Captain L. Gabber,
" and Mrs. Terry,
Mr. and Mrs. Richards.

For Malta.—Mr. H. E. Jacomb.

THE transport steamer *Sattara*, Captain Beyts, which left Annesley Bay on the 15th and Aden on the 24th February, arrived at Bombay yesterday morning. She reports as follows:—15th February left Annesley Bay at 7-30 A. M. with the barque *Futty Sultan* in tow; 17th February, at daylight, passed the ship *Calcutta*, transport, bound to the N. W.; 20th February, passed a steamer and ship, both to the southward; 21st February, anchored at Aden at daylight; 24th February—steamer at Aden on the above dates a French Government transport, French mail steamer from the Mauritius, P. & O. Company's steamers *Sunda* and *Sultan*, B. I. S. N. Company steamer *Oriental*, and a British gunboat. 1-30 P. M, left Aden with ship *Futty Sultan* in tow; 25th February passed a steamer steering to the westward; 26th February, 3-30 P. M., passed a B. & B. Company's steamer steering westmark; 27th February, passed transport No. 138, *Fuzzel Currim*, steering to the W. S. W.; 28th February, passed the ship *Scimitar*, transport No. 149, steering W. S. W.; 29th February, passed the transport brig *Welcome*, steering to the W. S. W.; 4th March, passed transport No. 171 steering to the westward; 6th March, arrived at Bombay at 5-20 A. M. with barque *Futty Sultan* in tow.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic fo the Week ending 1st March 1868.
OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	78,591 13 4
Merchandize	"	3,76,535 11 2
Electric Telegraph	"	2,880 13 0
Earth Trains	"	4,378 8 0
Total Rs.		4,62,386 13 6
Corresponding Week last year open 844½ Miles ... Total Rs.		4,66,493 8 5
Decrease		4,106 10 11

SERIOUS FIRE IN THE NEW CLOTH MARKET.

A FEW minutes before two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the new cloth market, opposite to the Jumma Musjid. The market is commonly known as the "Green Market," and belonged to the Hon'ble Munguldass Nathooboy, who bought it some time ago from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. The fire broke out in the centre of the outer range of shops facing the Jumma Musjid. The shop in which the fire is said to have originated contained lucifer matches and other combustible articles. The shop was immediately enveloped in flames, which, communicating with the dammered weather boards of the building, immediately spread to the surrounding shops, and in a few minutes threatened to destroy the whole bazaar. The Mandvee steam fire-engine was on the spot and it worked within twenty minutes from the outbreak, and was immediately followed by the other steam engines from Mazagon and Camateepoora. The water supply, which at first was scanty, having improved, the efforts of the fire brigade were directed towards the preservation of the surrounding property, and this object was with considerable difficulty accomplished. About two-thirds of the bazaar newly erected by Mr. Munguldass has been destroyed. The houses on the south side communicating with the old cloth market were several times on fire, as was also the range of shops on the

so entirely successful as notwithstanding the letter of the law—to have kept out with one solitary exception every native of India from its covenanted service. Our memorial does not ask that natives of this country should be admitted to the service on easier terms than Europeans are. I hope none here would ever desire such a thing for a moment. We ask that our people may have equally good opportunities of showing, with Europeans, whether or not they are in every respect worthy to serve the State in the highest office. I have not much fear for the result of our appeal. Among the English people, from the highest to the lowest, there is a strong sense of justice and honour, and if it is pointed out, as we are endeavouring to point out in this memorial, that by reason of certain regulations there follows as a necessary consequence, a certain amount of practical injustice, I do not doubt that as soon as this is clearly seen, measures will be taken for doing away with the objectionable regulations and substituting others which shall ensure even-handed justice to all parties. Many years ago, as long ago indeed as 1830, Mr. Norton, who held the high office of Advocate General in Bombay and afterwards in Madras, wrote me from the latter place a letter, which I now hold in my hand, and which contains suggestions and advice so pertinent to our present purpose, that I must quote its very words. They are these :—"If indeed you have injustice or injury, or hardship to complain of, do so respectfully (though firmly) and to and through the proper authorities. If you have benefits political or social, to desire, of which you are sensible of being deprived, ask them by petition, and by the representation of those, whose honour, whose talent, and whose station, can forward your objects." I am quite sure that when the writer of that letter—he is in England now—comes to know of our proceedings this day, we shall have his most hearty approval, he will give us his most sincere sympathy. The course we are adopting is exactly that which he describes as the proper one under such circumstances as we find ourselves in at the present time, more than 37 years after the words above quoted were written. Let us be unanimous in supporting this memorial, let us be unanimous in our efforts to get these barriers removed which have hitherto kept back our countrymen from positions which an honourable ambition impels them to strive after, and let us endeavour by every means in our power to lead the rising generation into the paths of knowledge and virtue, so that after these barriers shall be removed—as I am sure they will be—there may be nothing in our young men themselves to warrant their continued exclusion ; let us hope that their fitness for posts high and honourable may become every successive year more manifest ; and let us see that we leave nothing undone which may conduce in any degree to bring about a consummation so desirable. With these remarks I beg to propose the resolution with which I have been entrusted—"That the memorial just read be adopted and circulated amongst the members of the Bombay Association and other native inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency."

The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel said : Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in seconding the motion. The intrinsic merits of the memorial are such as to induce you to adopt it by acclamation. The meeting will, I have no doubt, be unanimous as to the necessity and propriety of the representation which is proposed to be made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for the purpose of removing the impediments and affording facilities for the admission of our countrymen into the Covenanted Civil and Medical Services. The number of enlightened British statesmen, Members of Parliament, and other Englishmen, actuated with the desire of ameliorating the condition and elevating the position of our countrymen, is steadily increasing in Great Britain. They will, I am sure, be happy to encourage our efforts in promotion of the cause we are advocating. We may rely on their support. I hope the day is not far distant when the governing authorities will concede the boon we are soliciting. I rejoice to learn that an able Member of Parliament has already given notice of his intention to bring the subject of our memorial to the notice of the House of Commons on the 25th of this month. I hope the result will be satisfactory and the authorities will be induced to modify the present rules and make arrangements for holding the competitive examinations in India also, and thereby enable the most talented of our youths to gain admission into the superior grade of the public service, from which they have hitherto been excluded.—(Applause).

The motion was then carried with acclamation.

Mr. Veneyekrao Juggonathjee Sunkersett next said :—The resolution which I am about to propose to this meeting will, I feel sure, receive a cordial response. The Committee merit our best thanks for the care and ability with which they have drawn up the memorial just read to us by our friend Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and the prayer it addresses to Her Majesty's Secretary of State is one which we as loyal subjects of the Crown may justly support, and in the interests of our country, urge with all the earnestness and eloquence at our command. It is true that our countrymen are declared to be eligible for all posts of trust and responsibility under the Government of India, but this is a mere theoretical declaration which serves to blind the Parliament of England to the actual fact that in this Presidency at least, there is only a solitary native gentleman who may be said to occupy such a position. I allude to Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, who at much social and pecuniary sacrifice, competed in England for an appointment in the Indian Civil service. If we consider for a moment the obstacles and disadvantages which exist under the present system of compelling natives of India to sojourn in a distant clime for the purpose of offering themselves for competition with the flower of the English schools and colleges, it is surely not asking too much of H. M.'s Government to remove these inequalities by establishing a system of examinations in this country in the manner so clearly pointed out in the memorial. Common regard for the welfare of our country, and for the true interests of the benign Government which rules over us, require that we should not cease to appeal for the removal of these unequalities. Great administrators like Mountstuart Elphinstone and Sir Thomas Munro, who knew and appreciated the great value of native co-operation in laying the foundation of the British Empire in India, foresaw the time when the Government would under value the counsel and assistance of the natives of the country, and raised a prophetic note of warning which if it had been heeded would probably have prevented the recent sad calamity in Orissa. The Central authority, viz., that of the Government, as Sir Thomas Munro pointed out long ago, must always be dependent upon their local officers for all information regarding the condition of the country and the feelings of the people. Where these officers are conversant with the language of the people and freely move about among them, the interests of the Government are well served ; but how many such officers shall we find in the country ? Very few it must be admitted, and this being the case, is it to be wondered that so much ignorance should prevail, as was palpably demonstrated in Orissa when the only native agency employed by Government to aid these higher officers in administration of the country, was of the poorest description of men wanting in all the independence and confidence which respectability and a good education alone can supply. The East India Association, Gentlemen, is nobly fighting our battle for us under the very shadow of the Imperial Parliament, but it is our duty to co-operate with them, heart and soul, in the truly patriotic cause they have espoused. Your presence here this evening is an earnest of your intentions, and I will delay no longer in moving the resolution entrusted to me,—"That the memorial be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor in Council with a request that Government will be pleased to transmit it to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India by the earliest opportunity." (Applause).

Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy seconded the proposition, and it was at once unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabphoy leader, then said—I beg to propose the best thanks of the meeting to the Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy for the use of this splendid mansion for the purpose of this meeting. (Applause). I need not recommend that proposition, and may only say what you all know—that the Honourable Munguldass Nathoobhoy is the life and soul, so to speak, of the new Association. (Applause).

Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama seconded the proposal.

The motion was cordially passed, and the meeting then separated.

SPEAKING OUT IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

M. PELLETAN, speaking in the Legislative Chamber on Wednesday on the Press Bill, said, "The real object of your bill is to suppress journalism itself. Like the captain of the Alabama, you are willing to save the crew, but on condition of sinking the ship. (Applause on some benches.) Nor is this all. You have thought fit to add a new offence to the rich assortment already found in our laws ; that of publishing an article written by a man to whom the French soil is interdicted. And what is the pretext for such an enactment. Is it worthy of a great legislator ? On those unfortunate men who have been expelled from our territory by the force of circumstances, you inflict an additional punishment—the exile of thought. " (Hear, hear," on the left of the speaker.) I now come to the question of jurisdiction. We have in our amendment demanded that each case should come before a jury, but the committee has rejected our proposition. Nevertheless, all great public writers have pronounced in its favour, and M. Chassaing, an eminent legal authority, declares that without the jury the liberty of the press is a mere fallacy. If ever there was a bench of judges in the world independent, honest, and generally honoured, it is the English.—(Noise.)

Several voices—And the French judicial bench ?

M Pelletan—Nevertheless, when Lord Mansfield sought, by a mistaken interpretation of the law, to transfer the judgment in press trials from the jury to the judges, he excited a tumult of reprehension, and a bill had to be laid before Parliament to remove all doubt on the subject With us, gentlemen, the bench of judges forms one of the great powers of the State, and when it pronounces in any press trial referred to it by the Government, it becomes a political tribunal. If it acquits, it condemns. I will not say, the Government, but the prosecution, and thus places itself in a state of conflict with the executive power. (Interruption.) On one occasion, under the Restoration, when the *Constitutionnel* was acquitted, Paris was illuminated at night. At the present day, we are in no danger of witnessing such a spectacle, for every article prosecuted is sure to be condemned. (Great applause on the left.)

The President—This approbation seems to me to be an attack on the character of those for whom we have the highest respect, I mean the judges. (Hear, hear.)

M. Picard—We shall discuss that institution as well as all others.

M. Garnier-Pages—The assembly has a right to discuss the judges themselves.

M. Picard—And, in fact, the political judicature lays itself open to discussion.

The President—You are not only criticising judgments already passed, but you are throwing suspicion on those to come.

M. Baroche—This is calumniating the bench

M. Picard—I have but one word to reply to the honourable minister. For the last 16 years we have not had a single acquittal. (Various noises.)

M. Latour du Moulin—We all desire to maintain the empire and avert revolution, but since the Chamber has been deprived of its intiative by the suppression of the address, the only means of control that the country possesses is in the press. Not that the latter should have an unlimited liberty, but a degree of freedom, prudently regulated, because journals in France direct public opinion, whereas in England, and more especially in America, where entire liberty of the press exists, newspapers are pure commercial speculations. I cannot agree with the reasoning which would take the jurisdiction over press offences from the judge and give it to the jury. The judicial bench in France is most honourable and most independent.

M. Glais-Bizoin—Not in political cases.

M. Latour du Moulin—Even in political.

M. Glais-Bizoin—I deny it.

M. Latour du Moulin—That is your opinion and I see with pleasure that you stand alone in it. But we are told that this bill is only a first step towards greater liberty. It is so stated in the report. Why go by steps ? What difference is there between one time and another ? The passions of men are always the same, and if the introduction of the jury in press cases be contemplated, why not establish it at once ? However, the whole principle of the bill is in the suppression of the preliminary authorisation ; it is a great step in advance, and upon this ground alone I shall vote for it. I also approve of the system of coution-money, and on this point I am in agreement with high authorities ; but I condemn altogether the retention of the stamp duty, which is a monopoly in favour of the existing journals. There is no stamp duty in England nor in America, and I believe it is about to be abolished even in Prussia. Then, the penalties laid down in the bill appear to me to be severe, especially those of suspension and suppression ; which practically amount to a power of confiscation. (Approbation from the left.) The provisions, too, respecting the punishment of imprisonment are most inconsistant and illogical ; but taking the bill as it stands, the government clearly has not considered it as one of urgency, for we are only discussing it now a year after it has been announced. I do not, however, accuse the Chamber ; but I say as a friend of the government, that those who demand a regulated liberty are the true Bonapartists, because they desire to render possible the maintenance of the Empire and the future of the dynasty, which, perhaps you are daily making more difficult by your thoughtless policy. (Slight murmurs.) Take care that the day may not come when you shall hear that ill-omened exclamation, "It is too late !" (" Hear, hear," and applause.)

RAILWAY ACCOUNTS.

(The Daily News.)

IT is quite conceivable that amongst the myriads of readers of every variety of disposition and interest whose wants are consulted in the production of a daily newspaper, there are some who have wondered at what they deemed the excessive prominence lately given in our journals to the subject of railway accounts. They have not seen clearly why, day after day, columns usually occupied with political or social topics, should be surrendered to mere questions of book-keeping. If such persons could be induced to glance at the half-yearly report of the Brighton Railway their doubts would disappear. By hundreds of eager readers that document has been read as a judicial act sentencing them to privation and suffering for an indefinite time. It has told them of calculations baffled, hopes deceived, trusts bebetrayed, and foresight and prudence reduced to the level of thoughtlessness and folly. And all this because previous truth has not been the first and constant aim of those who have prepared the company's accounts. The shareholders of the railway have been induced to give their sanction to acts which have well nigh ruined a fine property by representations which could not have been made if the actual state of their affairs had been plainly presented in the half-yearly balance-sheets. A fallacious appearance of prosperity was kept up by the declaration of dividends of 6 per cent., to facilitate operations by which the shareholders have been excluded from any benefit to be derived from their property, it may be for years to come. The shareholders have themselves to blame for their first divergence from the path of that wise policy which for many years gave them large and well-earned profits ; but it was their directors who afterwards stood between them and the corrective, which an insight into the fruits of the bad policy would speedily have supplied.

The Legislature has attempted, by the Railway Companies' Amendment Act 1867, to provide shareholders with a safeguard against further misrepresentations of this kind, and the successive reports which our several companies are now issuing are putting the value of this security to the test. Apparently the provision of the Act relied on is one to the effect that no dividend shall be declared by a company until the auditors have certified not only that the half-yearly accounts proposed to be issued contain a full and true statement of the financial condition of the company, but that the "dividend proposed to be declared on any shares is *bona fide* due thereon, after charging the revenue of the half year with all expenses, which, in the judgment of the auditors ought to be paid thereout." It seems to have been thought by our legislators that this enactment would give auditors more authority, while they were left dependent for remuneration and position upon those whose interests were affected by their declarations. We have lately seen in the case of one of our great railways, that one set of auditors reported that a dividend of 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cent. had been earned in a particular half-year, while another set reported that the same accounts showed that only 4*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* had been so earned. The assumption on which the Act of last session is based is, that shareholders, concerned chiefly for the preservation of their capital, would judge impartially between the auditors who showed results so differently affecting their half-yearly income. If so, the Act was unnecessary. Let us, however, see how it works. The Caledodonian auditors, in their report of September 14, made their statutory declaration, affirming the soundness of the dividends, "subject to explanations." The auditors of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway do precisely the same. Now, in the accounts reported on in each of these cases, the charges to capital grossly violate some of the most elementary principles of railway administration ; yet in each it is declared that the dividend has been *bona fide* earned—a statement which could not have been made except subject to those explanations by which the Act enables an auditor to save his credit, while making a general statement not borne out by the facts. The Brighton auditors deal boldly and honestly with the shareholders in their reference to the Act. They ask how the auditors are to arrive at the conclusion that the dividend proposed to be declared on the shares is *bona fide* due. "There are no Acts of Parliament nor rules established by Government defining what shall be charged to capital and what to revenue." More than that, the practice of railway companies exhibits the widest discrepancies. They proceed to remark that shareholders habitually take these things into their own hands, and point out, with due delicacy, that the Brighton proprietors upheld their directors in charging interest on works in progress, law and parliamentary expenses, and even renewals, to capital ; and they finish with the plain and positive conclusion that the adoption of a set of accounts by proprietors is final and brinding, and exonerates the auditors from all responsibility.

We are now in a position to judge of the value of the new Act. It lays down no rule, however general, for the guidance of auditors ; it tempts them to make broad statements, gratifying to shareholders, by providing a clause to save their accuracy ; and, finally, it leaves all to the decision of shareholders, who, except when the "bears" take to auditing their accounts for them, are not too anxious to know the truth. Under cover of this saving clause, the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire auditors declare a dividend of 2 per cent. to have been "*bona fide* due after charging the revenue of the half year with all expenses belonging thereto ;" and yet it is plain that revenue has been exempted from some charges which belong to it. It appears that 3,622*l.* have been spent in opposing bills promoted by other parties. Assuming that it was wise thus to apply the funds of the company, it is clear that we have here a revenue charge. No railway is exempt from liability to attacks of this kind ; they are of the nature of external accidents, and should be treated on the same principle as charges for compensation arising out of collisions. The money thus spent does nothing to increase the effectiveness of the railway as a dividend-paying property, at the most it conserves the shareholders' estate, and the impropriety of charging the outlay to capital is shown by the consideration that, if the principle on which it proceeds were generally applied, the capital would infallibly be eaten up.

It can scarcely be doubted that Parliament desired last session to establish on behalf of auditors a more effectual control over the conduct of directors than will be found to result from its Act ; but feebleness has become the constitutional defect of our Legislature. At the same time the Brighton auditors have shown very clearly that sound administration is much more a matter of policy and less of account-keeping, than is often imagined in the discussion of railway interests. The practical question will always be, what do shareholders want ? And it cannot be affirmed that, at all times and under every temptation, they invariably want just their well-earned dividend, or a trifle less. The experience of the Brighton Company during the last ten years, we venture to think, sufficiently proves this fact. But even if they did, there are certain questions as to railway charges which are matters of policy, and not capable of solution upon principles supplied by the mere science of accounts. Take for instance, the charge of 5,220*l.* which appears in the Manchester and Sheffield balance-sheet, for interest on money expended on unproductive works. The dividend on the ordinary shares of the company is only 2 per cent. ; the stock is worth less than 44, and the usual rate of traffic increase has been reduced. All these circumstances make it extremely improbable that the capital expenditure now taking place is a prudent outlay ; and if it is not, the payment of 5,220*l.* as interest on these unproductive works is exceedingly unwise. But apart from this broad question of policy, it cannot be determined whether—the expenditure actually taking place—the payment of interest on the unproductive capital is right or wrong. It is not like the charging of renewal expenses to revenue, a matter of principle, which any accountant may determine. It is simply a question how the best bargain may be made, and therefore no more an auditor's question than whether debentures should be issued at 4½ or at 5 per cent. If it is really worth while to raise capital for new works, it is important to do so in the most economical manner, and the question to be considered is, whether it will not be cheaper in the end to pay interest directly and undisguisedly upon the money while it is unproductive than to do so indirectly. If a company is spending a million upon an extension which will not be ready for use for the next two years, it it certain that the money will not be advanced unless an equivalent for its use is obtained during that interval in some form or other. If it is necessary to pay 5 per cent. interest on the sum during that period, the effect will be, that the company, by the time the expenditure begins to contribute to revenue, will have accepted an aid of 900,000*l.*, and incurred a debt of 1,000,000*l.* The auditor can have no more to say to the propriety of the payments which result from such a transaction than to that of raising the money by an issue of ordinary stock at 90 or any other price.

It is not superfluous thus to point out the natural limits of the powers of auditors, while the tendency of the public is to expect more from those officers than in the nature of things they can perform. Parliament can do much for shareholders ; it can prescribe the form of the accounts, it may establish the general principles of charges to revenue, and it may compel a certain publicity of railway transactions ; but when it has taken measures to place the means of enlightenment in the hands of a collective proprietary, its functions terminate. It cannot undertake to direct the joint-stock enterprise of the country, and under all imaginable changes, shareholders will still retain the power of self-ruin, so dear to every true Briton.

A FULL GROWN INFANT IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT

(The Daily Telegraph.)

THE Court of Exchequer has been taken up for a long time with a law suit between Mr. Ryder, the eminent jeweller of Bond-street, and an infant, who is the youngest son of the late Sir George Wombwell, and whose brother owns one of the finest estates in Yorkshire. This infant bought of Mr. Ryder—without paying for them—a pair of wrist-studs or solitaires, set with precious stones, a rich smelling bottle, a pair of ear-rings, and a silver-gilt chased goblet ; which last—charged at fifteen guineas—he presented to his friend the Marquis of Hastings, at whose hospitable mansion he had been a guest. The bill came to sixty-seven pounds ten, and Mr. Ryder had to sue young Mr. Wombwell for it. The infant paid six pounds eighteen shillings into court, and, to escape the liability for the remainder, he nobly pleaded infancy. It appears that the infant had an income of five hundred a year. The jury at the first trial found that Mr. Ryder was entitled to be paid £40 15*s.*, and for that sum a verdict was entered. On Thursday, Mr. Bulwer, Q C., moved the Court for a new trial to enter a non-suit, in order that the damage might be reduced to £25, or £15 15*s.*, on the ground that the Lord Chief Baron had misdirected the jury in omitting to tell them that the goods supplied to the infant were not necessaries. Reviewing his own summary of the case, the Lord Chief Baron asked whether, as a judge, he was bound to tell the jury that a pair of diamond wrist-buttons were not necessaries ? Was a judge competent to define what were and what were not necessaries suited to the state and condition of an infant ? Must not his age, his income, his rank, his prospects be considered ? Mr. Baron Park had held that, from the earliest times, "necessaries" had not been confined in the strict sense to such articles as were needful to the bare support of life ; "but extended to articles fit to maintain the particular person in the state, station, and degeee of life in which he was." The plaintiff in an action for dinners and desserts furnished to a Cambridge undergraduate, whose meals were provided by his college, had been nonsuited. In another case, the Court of Exchequer ruled that cigars were not necessaries. On the other hand, Lord Ellenborough had directed a new trial in a case in which a tailor had been nonsuited who had supplied great quantities of clothes to the son of a clergyman with a large family and a moderate income. Again, a jeweller had gained a verdict against an infant for thirty-one valuable rings, a gold watch and a jewelled pin ; and the Court had refused to disturb the decision. On the whole, admitting that a pair of serviceable shirt-studs could be purchased for a few pence, his lordship, looking at the position in society of the defendant, still adhered to the opinion that he was right in leaving the question whether diamond solitaires were necessaries to Mr. Wombwell as an open one for the jury to determine. The opinion of the majority of the court being, however, the other way, the Lord Chief Baron consented that the verdict should be reduced by fifteen guineas, and discharged as to the residue, with the option to the defendant having a new trial on payment of costs. In this judgment Mr. Baron Channell and Mr. Baron Pigott concurred. Mr Baron Bramwell gave judgment for himself in a most elaborate manner, criticising the "necessary" question from every possible point of view, putting supposititious cases, such as the question whether a gross of green spectacles or a tame tiger were infantile necessaries, but, on the whole, inclining to the doctrine that young Mr. Wombwell should not be made to pay, that at least there should be a new trial, that modern legislation ran in the direction of protecting the helpless, and of invalidating contracts from which they have not the sense or the power to protect themselves.

We wonder to how many hundred pounds the cost of this law suit will amount. The infant, we suppose, resisted the jeweller's claim "on principle ;" and, as he appears to have been somewhat of a discursive infant, who has dealt with other tradesmen besides Mr. Ryder, this case in the Court of Exchequer may govern others. We bow to the dictum of the Court that infants must be protected, and that the contracts into which they enter must be invalidated. We deeply sympathise with the helplessness of one who, while the infant brother of a wealthy baronet, is entitled to five hundred a year in his own right. Bless his little heart ! He should be wrapped in cotton ; he should be dandled and petted ; he should be crammed with "goodies." But, if he be indeed a baby, we may reasonably expect him to behave as such. He must have his pap. His leading-strings must be looked after. He must have no toys more expensive than a coral to stuff into his little mouth. He must have no stimulants more exciting than Daffy's elixir or Godfrey's cordial. He must be put in a cradle and rocked. He must be taken out in a perambulator. He must reside mainly in the nursery, where a birch-rod should be hung up *in terrorem* to correct him when he is naughty. This kind of infant we can understand and we are prepared to be very fond of him. But the infant "about town"—the infant who is "no end of a swell"—who lounges in Pall-mall, or airs himself in the Park—who has playmates requiring ear-rings and smelling bottles—who consorts with sporting noblemen and presents them with silver cups, and who, on the strength of a distinguished social position and an aristocratic name, obtains goods from West-end tradesmen, and refuses to pay for them on the ground of his nonage—this infant we can but regard as a wonderful specimen of the development which results from what is called civilisation, and, as such, he must be commended to the attention of Mr. Darwing.

STATISTICS OF EDUCATION.

(The Daily News.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the conclusive proofs which have from time to time been furnished as to the deficiency of schools for the working classes, attempts are still constantly made to discredit these proofs, and to insist that, as compared with other countries, England is not in so bad a condition as Mr. Bruce and others would have us believe. It is true that no complete statistics with respect to education in Great Britain exist ; but the assertion that our leading education reformers exaggerate our defects rests chiefly upon some passages in the Report of the Duke of Newcastle's Commission, which have been strangely misunderstood, and to which a very well-informed correspondent, "F. R. S.," has directed our attention. It is said in that Report (p. 573) that the proportion of scholars in week-day schools of *all kinds* to the entire population was 1 in 7·7. Now, in another passage it is said that, "*Looking at mere numbers* as indicating the state of popular, education in England and Wales, the proportion of children receiving instruction to the whole population is, in our opinion, nearly as high as can be reasonably expected. In Prussia, where it is compulsory, 1 in 6·27 ; in England and Wales, 1 in 7·7 ; in France it is 1 in 9." If the Commissioners had stopped here, they would no doubt have committed a very grievous error. The simple fact that a certain number of children are said to belong to some institution which passes under the name of a school is of no great consequence. Before any conclusion can be formed as to the value of the fact that 1 in 7·7 of the population belong to some week-day school, it is necessary to ascertain how long the child attends school, and whether the school is efficiently conducted.

Accordingly the Commissioners say "that a *very delusive* estimate of the state of education must result from confining attention to the mere amount of numbers under day-school instruction." They proceed to show that about 25 per cent. of the *nominal* scholars were at private schools, "till calculated to give to the children an education which shall be serviceable in after-life," and that one-third of the *nominal* schoolars attended school less than 100 days in the year, while a large proportion of those who attended regularly derived little benefit by reason of inefficient teaching. In like manner our correspondent "F. R. S." reminds us that, in 1854, out of 13,879 private teachers, 708 could not sign their names ; and the evidence of the Duke of Newcastle's Commissioners showed that in this respect matters had not much improved. But our correspondent goes further. The Duke of Newcastle and his colleagues did not advert to the fact that the Prussian schools were in a position very different to that of the schools in England and Wales. In instituting a comparison between Prussia and this country they did not advert to the fact that in the former case the schools were all efficient, all under Government control, and taught by what we should call certificated teachers. Now, in Prussia it appears that, with the exception of 130,437, every one of the three million of Prussian children between five and fourteen were in inspected schools ; in England, out of 4,000,000 between three and fifteen of the English labouring class children, only 753,494 were in inspected schools. It is clear, therefore, that even if the number of children attending some sort of school in England were large enough, there is no evidence that the quality of the school and the capacity of the teachers are to be compared with those of Prussia.

But, further, it appears that the Prussian returns include only the children above five years of age, whereas the English returns include children of all ages. In comparing, therefore, the English with the Prussian returns, we must exclude from the former all children below five. The result is, that in England instead of 1 in 7·7 of the population, we must set 1 in 9·3, against the 1 in 6·27 in Prussia. Nor is this all, for our correspondent shows that in England there are more children between five and fourteen in England, in proportion to the population, than there are in Prussia. In England there was one child between five and fourteen to every 4·9 of the population ; in Prussia the proportion was 1 in 6·08. It is clear, therefore, that if Prussia is to be taken as a model, we ought to have at school in England not 1 in 7·7 of the population, but 1 in 5.

From these facts it follows that whether we regard mere numbers or the quality of the instruction, England is very inferior to Prussia.

FROM EPISCOPAL PILLAR TO POST.

(The Examiner, Feb. 1.)

THE Primate of Kaffir-land is a much harassed man. He came to England some months ago, bent upon unfrocking his suffragan of Natal ; but by the way that he came by the same shall he return, leaving the right reverend critic of the Pentateuch undis-*shevelled* and unbereft of apron, title, mitre, or emolument. The Master of the Rolls will not take away a Bishop's bread because he has conscientious doubts about the literal meaning of Moses ; and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, as tolerant of interpretation, will not reverse the decree of the Master of the Rolls. So Bishop Colenso retains the See of Natal by virtue of the law of the land, and regardless of the interdict and anathema of his metropolitan.

Failing to secure the deposition of his theological antagonist, the would-be lord paramount of South Africa next proceeds to set up an anti-bishop of Natal. Offers of the command in this forlorn hope are made to various High Church dignitaries in succession, but in vain. Many would like to be raised to the order of prelates, and all commend the missionary zeal of the Primate of the Kaffir land. It is not the mere matter of money that would deter any of them from accepting the delightful and dignified position, but somehow or other all find special excuses to make—family ties, or infirm health, or urgent domestic affairs—like the bidden guests in the parable, who were glad to be asked to the feast, but who somehow could not come. At length, after toiling through a long night of disappointment and taking nothing, the right reverend angler for men seemed to have caught a remarkably fine fish. It was in the still pool of Accrington the bait was gorged. The joyfulness was spread abroad, and confident predictions were launched that a real orthodox Bishop would soon be set swimming in the waters of Natal. Alas for the vanity of human wishes ! After the Rev. Mr. Macrorie had received no end of felicitations on his singular fortune, and made no end of preparations for his singular errand, and endured, not in the meekest mood, no end of reproaches from those who thought he should not have deserted them, difficulties unexpected arose as to the essential rights of episcopal initiation. It was not every English diocesan, even of the High-Church school, who would permit a ceremonial to take place in one of his churches, which meant—if it meant anything—a solemn rejection of the Queen's supremacy, and open defiance of the laws of the land. It is, indeed, believed that a church had been found at Oxford, and three mitred celebrants engaged for the illegal consecration ; when all the arrangements were suddenly upset by the publication of the Bishop of London's letter of calm remonstrance and wise warning. It was hopeless to expect that any other English diocesan would prove more elastic in his ecclesiastical conscience than the spiritual Lord of Oxford ; so, like those parties who went across the Tweed to obtain the benefit of another ceremony, the hopes of the Macrorie mitre were fixed upon the land of titular episcopacy. Scotland boasts a Primus, which is something very like a Primate ; and the Bishop of Moray, being himself of the prelates unacknowledged by law, rationally evinced a readiness to promote the designs of the Metropolitan of Capetown. By some unexplained—perhaps inexplicable—mystification, the Archbishop of Canterbury appears to have been persuaded into lending a sort of sanction to the performance of a right in Scotland he had in common with the rest of his brethren pronounced to be illegal here. Such things are among the mysteries of government by apostolical succession into which a profane laity must not pry. Well might Primate Gray, however, believe at last that he had set his feet upon a rock, when, like the Hebrew chief, his hands in benediction were thus held up on either side by two brethren, themselves High Priests.

Once more, however, the fates threatened to prove adverse. Primate Eden felt that he could not venture upon so flagrant a breach of inter-clerical amity without apprising the Bishop of Ripon what he was about to do. Dr. Bickersteth's reply may well stagger his brother of Moray.

"No one can more deeply deplore than I do the existing state of things in the diocese of Natal. But I sincerely deprecate the course which Bishop Gray is adopting. The case of Bishop Colenso has never yet been tried on its own merits before any tribunal which the law of the land recognises as competent to deal with the question. Till this has been done, it appears to me that the consecration of a rival Bishop will tend to aggravate the existing strife and confusion without producing any countervailing advantage."

Thus stands the case for the present. Will the precedent of Gretna Green be held sufficient to justify Scotch prelates in laying hands on an eloping candidate for *mitreage* ?

FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

(The Daily News.)

THE old theory of Indian government which aimed at a complete separation of Indian from English interests died hard. It survived the political power of the Company, and did not become extinct when British India passed under the immediate sovereignty of the Queen. Half a century ago the theory to which we refer had a basis of sound policy and reason. When communication between England and the East was slow, irregular, and infrequent, when the Anglo-Indian doomed by stern necessity to a weary life in the country which he was called to rule, threw off the burden of Western manners and ideas, and adopted Oriental habits of thought and life, it was the obvious policy of the Indian Government to cut off from its public servants the hope of breathing the air of Europe until the term of service was completed and the pension earned. This was the state of things which bred the Nabobs ; but it outlasted these and their worthier successors, the companions of Elphinstone and Munro. The rules of furlough which were framed to compel the Anglo-Indian to attach himself closely to his adopted country were maintained when such attachment in any exclusive sense had ceased to be possible. Year by year the links of social connexion between England and India were multiplied. The overland route, a four or five weeks' journey, took the place of the tedious and unluviting voyage by the Cape. The railway system almost annihilated space on the European side of Egypt, and began to do its work in India also. Steam ships plied rapidly and regularly in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. The telegraph brought Calcutta as near to London as to Bombay. All these innovations affected materially the position and the character of the Anglo Indian. Society in India ceased to be exclusively official. The English officer, civil or military, from time to time saw new English faces, and came in contact with fresh English ideas ; at the worst he was able to read new English books, and to get his newspapers and magazines as readily as any country parson or squire. It became an impossibility, by furlough rules or otherwise to Indianise him as thoroughly as his predecessors used to be Indianised. The true policy of the Government was then obviously to recognise frankly the new order of things, and to allow the public servants, so far as might be consistent with the efficiency of the public service, to take advantage of it. In 1854, the pressure of the Indian services upon the authorities became strong enough to force the latter to recede, though but slightly, from their conservative position. The result of this conflict was a compromise. The Furlough Regulations, which have lasted from 1854 to the present time, have satisfied no party, and may be regarded as defunct. They have borne in a specially oppressive way upon the military service in India. Before the Amalgamation Act, the regulations allowed to each officer after every ten years' service two years' leave, which might be, and nearly always was, spent in Europe. Staff officers were excepted from this privilege, and received only six months' leave in lieu of two years—a difference scarcely counterbalanced by the advantages supposed to be connected with a staff appointment. But when the Bengal army was abolished in consequence of the misdeeds of 1857, its officers were retained in the service, and composed what was called the Bengal Staff Corps. The duties imposed on them were not those usually performed by staff officers, and their position had none of the emolument, or ease, or dignity, of actual staff appointments. The Government, however, enforced against them the clause in the Furlough Regulations relating to officers serving on the staff, and the Bengal officer cannot now obtain more than half a year's leave at the end of his ten years' service. This state of things is not merely inquitous in itself, it begets a system of dishonest evasion. The certificate of a medical man is a passport of escape. As excessive customs duties cripple the revenue by encouraging contraband trade, so the India service, it is asserted, loses more by convenient "sick leave" than by the freest furlough system.

Since Sir Stafford Northcote's establishment at the India office the Furlough question, which Anglo-Indians have never ceased to agitate, and which from the time of the amalgamation has been fertile in quarrels between the Government of India and its servants, has entered upon a new phase. Sir John Lawrence, no doubt at the instance of the Secretary of State, entrusted the revision of the Regulations of 1854 to a committee of officials of high rank—Mr. E. Lushington, Mr. Monteith, Mr. Bayley, and Colonel Johnson. The report of the Committee, which now rests for approval and enactment with the Secretary for India in Council, proposes the abolition of the existing Furlough rules, and the substitution for them of a scheme carefully drawn up under the inspection of Sir John Lawrence, and so liberal in its concessions as to contain even the most intractable of Anglo-Indian grumblers. Those who criticise India politics most intelligently from the outside will be inclined in the main to endorse the suggestions of the report and, though the Staff Corps has still something left to complain of in the greater indulgence granted to the Civil Service, we may congratulate ourselves in case the new rules shall be put in force, on having heard the last of the Furlough grievance. But there is no security as yet that the projected reforms will not be materially modified, or even nullified, in passing through the India-office. Sir Stafford Northcote is said to be favourable to the scheme of the Committee, as, indeed, on most Indian topics his views are broad and enlightened ; but he is powerless in practice against his Council, which controls expenditure, and exercises high legislative and executive powers without responsibility or supervision. The majority of the Council is supposed to be Conservative as regards the regulation of the Indian services ; and it is quite necessary that the public voice should be raised against the dominance of this official obstructiveness. The interest of all Englishmen is, that our public servants in India shall be the aolest and most efficient it is possible to procure. Unless Indian service is made fairly compatible with health and continued vigour, we cannot hope to attract to it the best class of men.

The new Regulations, as applied to the Civil Service, leave little to be sought for. The civilian, on entering his Indian career, is bound to serve continuously in India for eight years—the period in fact in which he learns how to work and how to live under a tropical sun. At the end of this time he is granted two years' leave ; and thenceforward one year's leave after every four of service. Besides these liberal concessions the civilian has in addition, what is called his "privilege leave," of a month in each year, with permission to accumulate for three years. We have supposed the civilian enjoying the foregoing advantages to be in fair health. If he falls into ill health, however, he is permitted, on medical certificate, to discount his total allowance of leave by way of "anticipatory furlough," which is substituted for special "sick leave." The regulations as applied to military officers are slightly different. After service of eight years, as in the case of the civilian, the Staff Corps have the same privilege of two years' leave, but afterwards they are only allowed one year's leave to six years' service. In their case, however, "sick leave" is not abolished. During furlough both the civil and the military officer receive half-pay, a maximum of 1,200*l.* per annum, however, being fixed in both cases. The Committee and the Governor-General have not wholly discarded the bad old system which attempted to confine officers on furlough to the east of Suez or the Cape ; and it has been hinted that this mischievous crotchet, which makes "privilege leave" under the new scheme almost useless to the civilian, will be further extended by the Council. If so, the purpose and beneficial effect of the plan drawn up by the Calcutta Committee, and ratified by the Viceroy, will be wholly frustrated, and the public service in India will still remain discontented, will still be fenced round with unnecessary difficulties and annoyances from the enterprising youth of England.

THE COUNTESS D'ALTEYRAC *v.* LORD WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

THE following case was heard in the Court of Queen's Bench, Feb. 1. before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.

The declaration in this case charged the defendant with having converted to his own use certain goods, the property of the plaintiff. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and further, that the goods in question were not the plaintiff's goods.

Mr. Coleridge, Q C., and Mr. Philbrick were counsel for the plaintiff ; Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and Mr. J. O. Griffiths were counsel for the defendant.

Mr. Coleridge, in opening the plaintiff's case, said—I exceedingly regret that it is my duty to address you in this case, for I think before you have heard much of it you will be of opinion that it is a case, which, at all events for the interest of the defendant, it would have been better if it had not been brought into Court, and I cannot but think that those who advise, have advised his lordship ill in allowing this case to go to this length, and to call upon me to address you in a hostile spirit towards him. But I have no alternative, and as my learned friend (Mr. Hawkins) observed to me, neither has he, and therefore the case must be fought out. The plaintiff is a lady of high rank and connection, but unfortunately she has been divorced from her husband, *a mensa et thoro*. Her husband is a gentleman of considerable position in France, a captain in the French navy, and a member of the Legion of Honour. The defendant, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, is the hereditary Grand Chamberlain of England, and I believe the twentieth baron since the creation of the title, and the action is brought to recover the value

receiving a letter from the defendant to return, I did so, and arrived with my daughter and servant at Caen-lodge, Twickenham, the following day. I was to telegraph the train I should come by, and he would be at the station to meet me. Lord Willoughby's father was ill at this time. When I returned, I found that Lady Willoughby, defendant's mother, had died that morning (31st Jan. 1865), and his father died on the 22nd of February following. When I got to Caen-lodge I wrote immediately to the defendant, and sent it by my servant. Mr. Williamson called, and said defendant was too much engaged to see me then, but that he would write me in a day or two. The next day but one Mr. Williamson came, and said Lord Willoughby wished me to leave Caen-lodge until his business was over, and then he would settle with me. I objected, saying that Caen-lodge and everything in it was my property. I could not leave it without a letter from the defendant. He left for London, and returned the following day with a paper, which showed that the defendant was selling Caen-lodge to Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Williamson principal. He was not sober. I told him that out of respect for the late Lady Willoughby, defendant's mother, who was not buried, I would leave. Mr. Williamson was not in a fit state to transact any business, and then it was that I saw Colonel Dudley Carlton, who had been a friend of the defendant's from childhood, and I had known him since 1849, when I came to England. Colonel Carlton came, and made a communication to me as from the defendant, and the result was that I left Caen-lodge. Mr. Williamson came the day after with two or three men, to take care of Caen-lodge and the property, and to get me away. I told him he had no right to be there, that Caen-lodge and all the furniture were my property. He ordered the servants to leave, but they refused. I told Williamson that I should leave of my own free will in three days, but the day before Williamson came in the same state and asked for a list of what I was taking with me, which I refused, saying that if I found my servants had packed anything belonging to the defendant, I would return it at his request. The morning after, a carriage and post horses were sent for me, and I left the house, taking a few articles of plate, linen, and wearing apparel. I left my boxes to be forwarded to me at Paris. I went to Paris, where I received several letters from Mr. Nicholson. Before leaving Caen-lodge I received 200*l.* from Williamson with which to pay my hotel expenses at Paris, who said that 1,500*l.* would be sent me directly when I got to Paris. Only 100*l.* was sent me in April 1865. That is all I have ever received. I wrote to defendant before leaving, which was re-directed and returned to me un-opened.

The Lord Chief Justice—Had there been any quarrel between you and the defendant up to this time?

Plaintiff—No, my lord. We had always been on the most affectionate and intimate terms, except the matter with reference to my maid. That occured in 1864, in Paris. I sent the maid back to London, but she returned in about three weeks to Paris, and the defendant took apartments for her near where I was living. She had been my lady's maid between two and three years. The furniture, &c., at Caen-lodge was sold by auction and took six days to sell. All the articles sold, with a few exceptions, are mine. The greater portion of the property was mine before I came to London. Many articles that I had, such as china, the defendant presented to his father and mother and other members of the family as birth day presents, giving me others in exchange. (Plaintiff then enumerated various articles.) In 1852 I was living in Vincent-street, and in that year proceedings were taken against me in Paris by my husband, and judgment was pronounced against me—a separation *a mensa et thoro*.

Mr. Coleridge tendered a copy of the judgment with the seal of the French court.

Mr. Hawkins objected to its reception.

The Lord Chief Justice—Had you better risk it Mr. Coleridge?

Mr. Coleridge—I tender it.

The Lord Chief Justice—If necessary, I will adjourn the case for proof.

Mr. Hawkins—I object to its reception.

The Lord Chief Justice—Are you really going to take such an objection, Mr. Hawkins?

Mr. Hawkins—I must. It is not proved to be properly sealed.

The Lord Chief Justice—I will certainly not allow justice to be defeated on such a point. If necessary, I will adjourn the case for proof.

Mr. Philbrick said if the document purported to be sealed with the seal of a Foreign court it was sufficient.

The Lord Chief Justice—I must again put it to you, Mr. Hawkins, representing, as you do, a nobleman holding a public position, if you intend to persist in your objection to the reception of this evidence. I so not remember to have heard an objection so utterly and entirely unworthy of being made as this. (Slight applause.)

Mr. Hawkins—I hope your lordship does not think that I have taken the objection myself.

The Lord Chief Justice—I am not casting a shadow of blame on you personally, Mr. Hawkins.

Mr. Hawkins said he wished a discretion had been vested in him, because, if so, he would exercise it.

Mr. Coleridge said he would not press the reception of the judgment just then.

The plaintiff, on cross-examination by Mr. Hawkins, said—I was married in 1836. My daughter was born on 20th February 1848, when I was living in Paris. I first became acquainted with the defendant in January 1847; my daughter was not two years old when my acquaintance commenced with the defendant.

Mr. Hawkins—Do you mean to say she is his daughter?

Plaintiff—If Lord Willoughby were here I would ask him. I say yes. The child was not baptised until Lord Willoughby consented to her being brought up a catholic. She was baptised at Isleworth when she was 11 years old. She was not baptised as "father unknown." I think my husband was travelling in America when I first became acquainted with Lord Willoughby. My husband had been away from me two years. I left my husband's family, with whom I had been residing, in February 1847, to reside in Paris, at my husband's request. I brought 1,600*l.* with me to London, which was spent on the house, &c., and I paid 200*l.* besides to Parfit, for the defendant's tailor's bill, and between 6,000, and 7,000*l.*, the remainder of my property, was settled upon our daughter. My daughter is now married. Half of the plate was purchased by the defendant and presented to me. In his illness I watched him day and night. It was feared the defendant would go mad, and then it was he gave me the letter to his father for a provision in case of his decease. Money had to be raised on mortgage with which to purchase Caen-lodge. I never said to Williamson that I wished to have the property in Caen-lodge made over to me. I never mentioned it to him, and asked him to use his influence with the defendant. I never said to him that on the defendant's death I should receive no favour or affection from his family. I could not have said so, because I always received kindness from all the family. Defendant saw me in my carriage when I left Caen-lodge to fetch my daughter, and we parted on the most affectionate terms. I was suffering from bronchitis, and Lord Willoughby wished me to go to Paris. Williamson inserted the advertisements that I was not to be trusted in the French papers at the defendant's request. I was desirous of separating, because I felt that I had not been treated as a wife and a lady ought to have been, in consequence of his familiarity with Lucy Wood, my lady's-maid. I did not tell Williamson that I did not care about the defendant, and that all I wanted was a maintenance. I was too fond of the defendant to say that. I mentioned no sum that I should require on separation with which to pay my debts. I said I thought he ought to pay every one, as I had had the management of the house as his wife. I never said I was indebted 2,000*l.* I have nearly paid every one I owe money to in Paris, between 500*l.* and 600*l.* My personal debts in England and Paris cannot be more than 1,000*l.*

The Court having adjourned for lunch, on its re-assembling, the learned counsel on both sides entered into a long conference, after which

Mr. Coleridge said that as the defendant was not present, it was doubtful whether they could come to any terms, so as to put an end to the case.

The Lord Chief Justice—If any expression of opinion on my part can lead to the result which the plaintiff obviously desires, I can only say that this is a case that ought to be settled by putting it into the hands of men of honour to say what shall be done between the parties. This case is a great public scandal.

Mr. Hawkins—If I had the power in my hands I would unhesitatingly settle it, but unfortunately written instructions have been given by the defendant, from which I cannot depart, and unfortunately he is not present.

The Lord Chief Justice—It is one of those cases which ought to be settled, and it is one in which I am surprised the defendant is not present. These parties have lived together a man and wife for a number of years, and the only complaint that seems to be made against the lady is the amount of her liabilities. That, she says, does not amount to 1,000*l.*, half of which she has already paid. No complaint of misconduct has been made against the plaintiff.

After some further remarks in which the Lord Chief Justice expressed a strong opinion that the case ought to have been arranged instead of being brought into Court, the action was arranged on terms which did not transpire, subject to the approval of the defendant, and the case was adjourned till to-day for that purpose.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." OTTO MULLER,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:— per Rupee.

On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11d.	do.
" 4 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s 10 7/8d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 10⅞d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10⅞d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10⅞d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 10d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 10d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 10d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 3/8 "
3	do.	1/11 5/16 "
2	do.	1/11 1/4 "
1	do.	1/11 3/16 "
On demand		1/11 1/8 "
On Scotland		1/11 1/8 "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 6th March, 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).

—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £387,025.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.
London Bankers.—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 1/16d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	1s. 10¾d.	"

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe at 1s. 10 5/16d. "

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	5 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mas' sight above	£50	1s. 11 1/2d. per Rupee
" 4 do.		1s. 11 3/8d. "
" 3 do.		1s. 11 5/16d. "
" 2 do.		1s. 11 7/16d. "
" 1 do.		1s. 11 3/16d. "
On demand		1s. 11 1-8d. "
On Scotland do.		"
On Ireland do.		"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight 1s. 11 1/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months		4 per cent.
6 do.		3 "
3 do.		2 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchases and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11¾d.		per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11 5/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 11 1/4d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 11 3/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 11 1-8d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 2 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	3 "
Do.	12 do.	4 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 25th February, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £982,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £464,100.
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 80,000.
Head Office—London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 36, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. B. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
H. F. FREKE, Esq., Bombay Civil service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
R. F. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
E. W. WINDOUS, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BIDDY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 2 per cent.		
" 6 "	"	3 "
" 12 "	"	4 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 18th February 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power, Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

IRON ROOFS!!! Two pavillion Iron Roofs for sale, each 300 ft. by 45 ft. Apply to 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort. ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—A Collection of useful Sentences, &c., in ENGLISH and ARABIC; the whole in Roman Characters. By Bomanji Dosabhai, Moochie, Author of "Remarks on Governments," &c. Price Rs. 2.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummum Street.

FOR SALE.—Two Locomotives, one manufactured at the Atlas Works, Manchester, and the other by Neilson, of Glasgow. Also duplicate Machinery for the same.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 12th February, 1868.

FOR SALE, at the shop of the undersigned, Consignments of the PORTLAND and ROMAN CEMENT and CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS of sizes, and KEROSINE OIL, lately imported from London. Apply to EBRAHIM ABDOOL CURRIM, Ship Chandler, No. 7 Apollo Street.

Bombay, 26th February 1868.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE.—TEA, TEA, TEA.—JUST arrived per "JOHN BRIGHT," from China. The best Tea ever imported in Bombay, each kind in small Boxes.

Extra fine Pekoe Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Congou.
Extra finest Breakfast Soughwong.—Worth Trial.

Apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of:—

Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellington's, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.

29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

THE "TOMAHAWK."

A SATURDAY JOURNAL OF SATIRE. *(Illustrated.)*

THE undersigned have been requested to act as Agents for the above paper for Western India, and will receive advance subscriptions to and supply it from the first issue of November next. Back numbers will also be ordered for those wishing to be supplied with them.

Rate of Subscription in Bombay.....Rs. 10½ a year.
" to Outstations residents,, 14½ "

Sample numbers can be seen at our rooms.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1867.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron 20, 22, and 24 gauge.
" Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes.
Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Rivets, Bolts, and Nuts.
Nails, Oils, Paints, Rope.
India Rubber Sheet.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
Steam Gauges and Gauge Glasses.
Lambert's Bib and Stop Cocks.
Hardware.
Estimates given for all classes of Iron Work.

Bombay, 10th January, 1868.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

Boosey's Christmas Annual 1867 (Musical)...	Rs.	0 12
Hanover Square Xmas. number, and No. 2, (Musical)...		1 8
Bond Street, Part I. January 1868 (Musical)		0 12
Boosey's Christmas, Rose (Music)...		3 12
Chappell's Christmas Magazine (Musical)...		0 12
London Society, vol. 12—July to Dec. '67		7 4
All the Year Round, vol. 18, ditto ...		4 4
The Art Journal 1867, bound volume...		20 0
The Lady's Treasury. Vol. 3, 1867...		8 0
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Vol. July to December '67...		4 8
Adcock's Engineer's Pocket Book for 1868...		4 8
Haswell's ditto ditto		9 0
Dickens's Christmas Books, new Illust. edn.		2 4
Scott's Peveril of the Peak...		0 8
Unsentimental Journeys...		3 12
Agnes; by Mrs. Oliphant		8 12
Our Mutual Friend. By Charles Dickens		3 12
Far Away; or life and scenery in the Mauritius. By Royle...		6 12
Macgregor's Voyage alone in the Yawl *Rob Roy*...		3 12
Savage Club Papers, 1868...		9 0
Mr. Sprout; his opinions...		2 12
Far above Rubies. By author of George Geith		4 8
Lessons of Middle Age By author of Recreations of a country Parson		6 12
Vambrey's Sketches of Central Asia...		12 0
Palgrave's Central and Eastern Arabia...		12 12
Majendie on Ammunition... Part I....		8 0
Marshall's Outlines of Physiology, 2 vols...		24 0
Maguire's The Irish in America...		9 8
Flying Scud By Charles Clarke ...		7 8
Lord Derby's Homer, 2 vols...		7 8
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